

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. V

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 6, 1913

NUMBER 1

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of
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a Specialty

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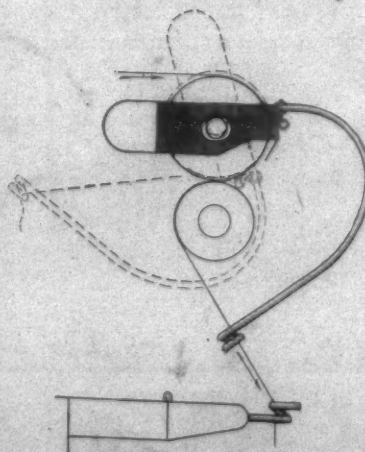


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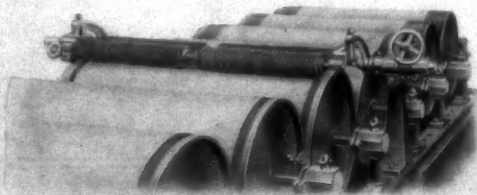
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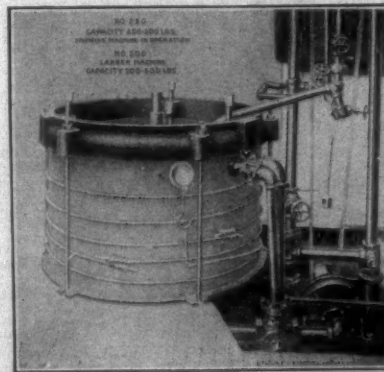
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Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID.
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SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left Smooth and in perfect condition for
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 5

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 6, 1913

NUMBER 1

Additional Tariff Brief

THE Tariff Committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association filed further briefs with the Ways and Means Committee at Washington. As a consequence of certain comments made by importing interests, in which the importers took the position that the proposed Parker rates raised the old Dingley rates.

Treating the subject in detail in regard to cotton cloth Lewis W. Parker states in part as follows:

Error to be Made by Comparison.

"As I have previously indicated to you, you will fall into a most unfortunate error if you undertake to compare the schedule as suggested by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association with the Payne-Aldrich bill on the basis of imports of any year, say, 1912, for the reason that as the duties under the Payne-Aldrich bill were in many instances excessively high there could necessarily be no imports of classes of goods in which the Payne-Aldrich bill was so excessively high; the importations are necessarily in that class of product in which the Payne-Aldrich bill was reasonably competitive. Under the Payne-Aldrich bill there was the greatest irregularity in duties. For instance, goods containing identically the same yarns, but varying in count, in print cloth numbers, would take duties varying very greatly. To illustrate, by Tariff Board Table No. 172, a cloth 27 inches, 56x56, 8.70, whose finest yarn was No. 40, was given by the Payne-Aldrich bill a specific rate, equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 56 per cent; when the same yarns in another piece of cloth 2 inches wide, counting 40x44, weighing 9.15, was given a duty of 39 per cent.

However, under the American classification, the duty would have been the same in each case, to wit: 20 per cent. The same irregularity existed in many classes of cloths under the Payne-Aldrich bill, and therefore, as stated, the importations under the Payne-Aldrich bill were necessarily of exceptional characters of cloth, as to which for various reasons the duties were competitive and not prohibitive.

"To illustrate further, I would refer you to the report issued by

The Department of Commerce and Labor entitled 'Imported Merchandise Entered for Consumption in the United States and Duties Collected Thereon 1912,' p. 13; where the duties on cloth in the gray 'exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch' ranged under the Payne-Aldrich bill from 21 per cent to 49.61 per cent; the differences in duties depending upon the weight and value. No such variations would appear in the schedule of A. C. M. A., therefore, as before stated, it can be fairly assumed that only such importations occur as relate to cloths in which, even after application of duties, conditions may be regarded as competitive. Many other illustrations could be cited to you.

Submits Additional Table.

"I refer you again to the tables previously submitted. However, I beg now to submit to you an additional table, entitled 'Co-efficient comparison of 100 Tariff Board Samples of cloth' of Table No. 19, p. 43. This table shows that in pounds of production, 49 3-4 per cent of all the goods manufactured in the United States contained yarns, the highest number of which does not exceed No. 20; 42 1-2 per cent contained yarns not less than No. 20 and not over No. 40; and only 7 3-4 per cent of the poundage production in the United States relates to goods whose lowest number of yarns is No. 40.

"Applying these facts to the 100 samples of cloth, the following results appear: The average rate of duty on 15 samples, yarns content not over No. 20 illustrative of classes of cloth composed of 49 3-4 per cent of total distribution, under the Dingley bill was 31.04 per cent; ad valorem; under the Payne-Aldrich bill 36.78 per cent, and under the American classification 17.50 per cent. Likewise on nine samples, yarn content combining under No. 20 and over No. 20, but not over No. 40, which classifies them as cloth contained in 49 3-4 per cent, and 42 1-2 per cent of the total distribution, under the Dingley bill, as administered, the equivalent ad valorem duty was 36.33 per cent; under the Payne-Aldrich bill 36.68 per cent, and under the proposed American classification 28.61 per

cent. Ditto on 23 samples, yarn content No. 21 to No. 40, which classifies them as cloth contained in 42 1-2 per cent of the total distribution; under the Dingley bill at rate ad valorem as equivalent was 40.59 per cent; under the Payne-Aldrich bill 41.95 per cent, and under the American classification 24.57 per cent.

Asks Tariff Board Samples Be Used.

"In justice to ourselves we must again call your attention to the fact that we have been most particular in all our illustrations to use only such samples of cloth as have been passed upon by an impartial board, to wit: the Tariff Board.

"It is hardly fair that we should now be confronted with a number of samples presented by certain importers with relation to which general information can not be obtained. On our part we have endeavored to keep clear from any representations to you which are not sustained by the determinations of the impartial board, and it does seem to me to be fair that your committee should confine itself to a study of the samples thus passed upon by the Tariff Board.

"However, as we have been asked to criticize the statements made by Mr. Shipley in presenting for your consideration certain samples, —"

Mr. Parker then explained to the committee that examination of the samples showed that by comparison of facts with the statements made by Mr. Shipley, it clearly proved the errors into which Mr. Shipley had fallen and illustrates the necessity of confining comparison of the workings of present and past laws with the proposed A. C. M. A. rates to such goods as have been passed upon by authorities, thus presenting undisputed facts in preference to accepting either Mr. Shipley's statements or statements of the A. C. M. A. relative to particular samples either might desire to change.

Analyzes Shipley Contentions.

An illustration of an analysis of some of the statements are presented in Mr. Parker's brief shows as follows (in reference to the Shipley samples):

"Sample No. 1—A bleached 36 inch repp, stated by Mr. Shipley to

contain the finest yarns content, No. 70, dutiable value 10.72 cents per yard, taking a duty under the Dingley bill equivalent to 23.3 per cent. Underwood bill 25 per cent; Parker rate, Class 2, 40 per cent. Our analysis of this piece of cloth shows no yarns in excess of No. 52 bleached, equivalent to a No. 50 gray yarn. This piece of cloth would not fall under the American classification in Class 2, but would come under Class 1, and in the American classification would take a duty of 25 per cent and not over 40 per cent, as stated by Mr. Shipley.

"In the same connection it may be stated that we have nothing except Mr. Shipley's word as to the dutiable value of this cloth which he states at 10.72 cents per yard. If the dutiable value should be over 11 cents, in place of the duty being under the Dingley bill 23.3 per cent, as stated by him, it would become 35 per cent.

"Sample No. 2—27 inch bleached fleeced back pique counting over 100 but not over 150 threads to the inch, stated by Mr. Shipley to be a jacquard weave. In our opinion this is not a jacquard weave and therefore, as stated by him, would not fall in Class 3 of the American schedule, but into Class 2. As stated by Mr. Shipley the duties should be as follows:

Per cent
Ad valorem

Dingley Bill23.1

Underwood Bill20

American Schedule35

"Mr. Shipley states the dutiable value to be 10.8 cents per square yard. Of course we have no evidence as to the dutiable value, but if the dutiable value was over 11 cents to the square yard, the rate of duty under the Dingley bill would be 35 per cent ad valorem and not 23.1 per cent, as stated by him.

"Sample No. 5—27 inch bleached, mercerized jacquard waisting, counting over 100 but not over 150 threads to the inch. As to this the following statements are made by Mr. Shipley:

Finest yarn content, No. 80, English converter's price, 4 1-2 d. less 2 1-2 per cent, equal .0816, giving it a square yard dutiable value of 10.89 cents, weight 3.026 per square

(Continued on Page 5.)

Ivey's Carding and Spinning

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(Continued from last week)

4.7124—Circumference of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " roller.

No. of Yarn to be Twisted	Rev. of Spindles	Square Root of Twisted Yarn	Square Root x 4			Square Root x 5			Square Root x 6		
			Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. per Spindle	Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. per Spindle	Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. per Spindle
28	5800	2.64	10.58	116	1.44	13.23	93	1.15	15.87	78	.96
30	5900	2.73	10.95	114	1.31	13.69	91	1.05	16.43	76	.87
32	5950	2.82	11.31	112	1.21	14.14	89	.97	16.98	74	.81
34	6000	2.91	11.66	109	1.12	14.58	87	.90	17.49	73	.75
36	6050	3.00	12.00	107	1.03	15.00	86	.82	18.00	71	.69
38	6100	3.08	12.33	105	.96	15.41	84	.77	18.49	70	.64
40	6100	3.16	12.65	102	.89	15.81	82	.71	18.97	68	.60
50	6450	3.53	14.14	97	.67	17.68	77	.54	21.21	64	.45
60	6750	3.87	15.49	92	.54	19.37	74	.43	23.24	62	.36

NOTE—The above table is for $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch roller. $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch should make 9 per cent more turns.

Table of Twist Constants. Draper Twister.

Diam. of Cylinder	Diameter of Whirl	Diameter of Roll	Gear on Roller	Stud Gear	Jack Gear	Constant
8	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	90	36	120	197
8	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	90	32	120	245
8	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	90	36	120	275.8
8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	90	38	120	356.4
8	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	90	32	120	456.6
8	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	90	28	120	591.2
8	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	90	26	120	716.2

NOTE—The change gear is the one on Cylinder.
Constant÷twist=Twist Gear.

Production and Twist Tables for Twisted Yarn.
Five Ply.

No. of Yarn to be Twisted	Rev. of Spindles	Square Root of Twisted Yarn	Square Root x 4			Square Root x 5			Square Root x 6		
			Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. per Spindle	Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. per Spindle	Twist	Rev. of Roller	Pro. per Spindle
6	2800	1.09	4.38	136	9.77	5.48	108	7.81	6.57	90	6.52
7	3000	1.18	4.73	135	8.31	5.92	107	6.64	7.16	89	5.44
8	3150	1.26	5.06	132	7.13	6.32	106	5.71	7.59	88	4.75
9	3300	1.34	5.37	130	6.26	6.71	104	5.01	8.05	87	4.17
10	3400	1.41	5.66	127	5.51	7.07	102	4.41	8.49	85	3.67
11	3550	1.48	5.93	126	4.99	7.42	101	3.99	8.90	84	3.33
12	3650	1.54	6.20	125	4.50	7.75	100	3.60	9.30	83	3.00
13	3750	1.61	6.45	123	4.10	8.06	98	3.29	9.67	82	2.73
14	3800	1.67	6.69	120	3.72	8.37	96	2.98	10.04	80	2.48
15	3900	1.73	6.93	119	3.44	8.66	95	2.75	10.39	79	2.29
16	3950	1.78	7.16	117	3.16	8.95	94	2.53	10.73	78	2.11
17	4000	1.84	7.38	115	2.93	9.22	92	2.34	11.06	77	1.95
18	4050	1.80	7.50	113	2.72	9.49	90	2.18	11.38	75	1.81
19	4100	1.94	7.80	112	2.54	9.75	89	2.03	11.70	74	1.70
20	4150	2.00	8.00	110	2.38	10.00	88	1.90	12.02	73	1.59
22	4200	2.09	8.39	106	2.09	10.49	85	1.67	12.59	71	1.39
24	4300	2.19	8.76	104	1.88	10.95	83	1.50	13.15	69	1.25
26	4350	2.28	9.12	101	1.68	11.40	81	1.34	13.68	67	1.12
28	4400	2.36	9.47	99	1.52	11.83	79	1.22	14.20	66	1.01
30	4500	2.44	9.80	97	1.41	12.25	78	1.13	14.70	65	.94
32	4550	2.52	10.12	95	1.29	12.65	76	1.03	15.18	64	.86
34	4600	2.60	10.43	94	1.19	13.04	75	.95	15.65	62	.79
36	4600	2.68	10.73	91	1.09	13.42	73	.97	16.10	61	.73
38	4600	2.75	11.03	89	1.01	13.78	71	.81	16.54	59	.67
40	4600	2.82	11.31	86	.93	14.14	69	.74	16.95	57	.62
50	4900	3.16	12.65	82	.72	15.81	66	.58	18.97	55	.48
60	5200	3.46	13.86	80	.58	17.32	64	.46	20.78	53	.31

NOTE—The above table is for $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch roller. $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch should make 9 per cent more turns.

LOWELL AND FALES AND JENKS TWISTERS.

As there are over a hundred combinations used on these frames, we will give only the formula for getting the twist, twist constant, etc.

C—Cylinder Gear.

J—Jack gear.

T—Twist gear.

F—Front-roller gear.

R—Relation of cylinder to whirl.

$J \times F \times R$

=Twist per inch.

$C \times T \times R \times 4.7124$

$J \times F \times R$

=Twist Constant.

$C \times 4.7124$

Twist Constant

=Twist per inch.

Twist Gear

Twist Constant

=Gear.

Twist per inch

In the foregoing tables no allowance is made for contraction in twist, principally because it is such a variable factor. In spinning it is a variable. In twisting it becomes more variable. As the twist is put in in the reverse direction in which the single yarn is twisted, part of the twist is taken out and therefore the thread elongates. If the twisting were stopped at this point, the result would be more yards, and therefore finer yarn than before. This is actually the case in coarse yarns, and in order to get the twisted yarn the correct number, it is necessary to make the single yarn coarser than the number wanted. This elongation, amounting to about 5 per cent with number 4's, gradually diminishes until number 30's is reached, when neither elongation nor contraction takes place. From number 30's contraction begins, and steadily increases until at number 100's it amounts to 4 per cent. It may thus be readily seen that there may be a considerable difference in the production of two mills making twisted yarns. If one is making 20 2-ply, the single yarn may be 19.5, which will make a good deal of difference. On the other hand, another mill making 40 2-ply will have to make, say 40.5—a considerable difference in the opposite direction.

For many purposes it is not desired to have the yarns of a soft, oozy nature. Yarn twisted on ring frames is much more open than if twisted on mule or throstle frames, on account of the centrifugal force tending to throw the loose ends of the fibers out, and also to some extent by the yarn chafing against the traveler. When an extra-smooth yarn is desired it is passed through a gassing frame, where the projecting fibers are singed off. For most purposes however a wet twist is sufficient. In England, this is usually accomplished by having the roller immersed in water, but in the United States the yarn is wet by passing it under a glass rod immersed in water. This is a better arrangement, as the rod can be more readily removed, and the water cleaned from the accumulation of lint which will collect, and if not removed be taken up and twisted in the yarn. The English wet twist is frequently have steam pipes in the water to keep it hot. This would seem to be a good idea, as the writer has seen yarn intended for samples greatly improved in appearance by immersing in boiling water.

It is more difficult to run wet twist than dry, and usually the frames must be run at a slower speed or have larger bobbins. On this account wet twist usually brings a little better price than dry, although no difference is made in the market quotations.

TROUBLES IN RUNNING TWISTERS.

Lean Yarn.—When the writer first began to make two-ply yarn for the market, there was complaint that the yarn, which was 26-2, was "lean." The commission merchant did not seem to have a very clear idea what the term meant, probably simply quoting the comment of the consumer. After a good deal of correspondence it developed that "lean" meant that the yarn did not look right on account of the twist being out of proportion. The commission men never were able to tell exactly what the trouble was, but the writer has since learned that the term indicates what it would if applied to a person, that is that its diameter is too small. There are two ways in which lean yarn is made. The most frequent cause is having too much twist in the single yarn. It is a fact that nine-tenths of the mills in the South make their yarn for twisting with the regular warp twist. This makes the yarn stronger and more easily handled, but also greatly affects its appearance after being twisted. It is not always practicable to spin the yarn, or rather to spool and twist it, with 2.75 times the square root of the number, but the nearer this standard is approached the better the yarn will be. Contrary to general belief, twist in the single yarn has very little or nothing to do with the strength of the double yarn. This is very easily demonstrated by the fact that spindle bands made from roving are as strong as is made from yarn.

(To be continued.)

COTTON MACHINERY

BY

SPECIALISTS

POTTER & JOHNSTON MACHINE CO.,	-	Pawtucket, R. I.
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Spooling and Winding Machinery		
T. C. ENTWISTLE CO.,	-	Lowell, Mass.
Warping and Beaming Machinery		

J. H. MAYES, Southern Agent : : : : : Charlotte, North Carolina

1112 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

Additional Brief.

(Continued from page 3.)

	Per cent.
Dingley duty equivalent..	32.1
Underwood rate	25
American rate, Class 3.....	45

"According to us the highest number of yarn content in this goods is No. 42 in the bleached, equivalent in the gray to No. 39 and the duty as based on the gray yarns would be 35 per cent, or based on finished yarns 37 1-2 per cent in place of 45 per cent, as stated by Mr. Shipley.

Analysis of Sample No. 7.

"Sample No. 7—White drill 27 inches, counting over 200 but not over 300 threads, stated by Mr. Shipley to contain finest number of yarn No. 60, weight 5.4 ounces, dutiable value 11.7 cents per square yard and stated by Mr. Shipley to take duties as follows:

	Per cent.	Ad valorem.
Dingley Bill	32	
Underwood Bill	25	
American Schedule	35	

"According to use the finest number of yarn in this piece of cloth is No. 32 and not No. 60, and therefore has of course fallen within Class 2 of the American classification, and would take a rate of 30 per cent in place of 35 per cent as stated by Mr. Shipley.

"Sample 19—28 inch bleached jacquard waistings, counting over 150 but not over 200 threads. Stated by Mr. Shipley to contain finest numbers of yarn No. 140, dutiable value

over 42 cents per square yard, with 54's. duties, stated by him as follows:

	Per cent.	Ad valorem.
Dingley Bill	35	
Underwood Bill	30	
American, Class 3	50	

"According to us the finest number of yarns appear to be No. 54, equivalent of a 50 to 52 in the gray. This piece of goods, therefore, would take under the American classification a rate of 37 1-2 per cent, and not 50 per cent, as stated by Mr. Shipley.

"We could pursue this comparison further, but the instances given you show in our judgment, the errors into which Mr. Shipley has fallen —"

Have Committeemen Been Imposed Upon?

It is said that these several analyses of the matters presented to the Ways and Means Committee by Mr. Shipley have caused a possible feeling that they have been imposed upon by him. It is intimated that one or two Democratic members of the committee have been lending an ear to and giving considerable consideration to Mr. Shipley's supposed analyses of the Parker rates, which, it is claimed, now turns out to be an apparent attempt to influence legislation based upon cleverly arranged samples that do not fit the situation or compare real facts.

It will no doubt be interesting to hear how Mr. Shipley will explain his statement that a piece of goods contains yarns as high as No. 140 which on analysis shows not over

A separate table filed by Mr. Parker is shown herewith as applied to all cotton samples of the Tariff Board report, illustrating how average reductions on cotton cloths needed in trade and commerce in this country amount to 40.16 per cent, under the operation of the proposed Parker rates as against the present Payne-Aldrich law.

Co-efficient Comparison of 100 Tariff Board Samples of Cotton Cloth, based on table No. 19, page 43 O showing yarn production to the Under No. 20—49%—No. 20 to 40—42%—Over No. 40—7%.

	Dingley law as administered 1909.	Payne-Aldrich law; A. C. M. A. proposed rates.
Average rates of duty on 15 samples yarn, content not over No. 20, illustrative of class of cloth composing 49% of total distribution ...	31.04	36.78 17.50
Ditto on 9 samples yarn content combining under No. 20 and over No. 20, but not over No. 40, which classifies		

them as cloth contained in 49% and 42% of total distribution	36.33	38.68	28.61
Ditto on 23 samples, yarn content No. 21 to 40, which classifies them as cloth, contained in 42% of total distribution 40.59	41.95	24.57	
(A combination of these three classes illustrates 92% of total distribution)	36.72	39.67	23.08
Average rate of duty on 8 samples, yarn content combining less than No. 41 in part with some higher numbers—none less than No. 21, which classifies them as belonging most to cloth representing 7% of total distribution 40.56	49.84	35.94	
Ditto on 35 samples, yarn content over No. 40 classifying them as cloth representing 7% of total distribution	46.3	52.32	39.57

(Continued on Page 9)

Practical and Efficient Spinning

How Winners Will Be Chosen.

As we have previously stated we have appointed seven practical men as judges but their names will not be announced until the last week of the contest.

At the close of the contest we will send each of the judges a blank to fill in with the number of articles which he considers and the best and also naming the second best.

A vote for first place will count as one vote while a vote for second place will count as one-half vote. For instance, if one judge names an article as best (1 vote) and three other judges name it as second best (1-2 vote each) that article will have 2 1-2 votes and will be awarded first prize if no other article has received votes which amount to as much.

Judging by the quality of the articles that have been sent in we believe that the contest will be very close and we doubt if any one article receives over two votes.

If two articles tie for first place the first prize will be divided between them but if more than two are tied for first place we will ask the judges to make a second decision between them.

Number Nineteen.

The overseer should be the first in his room in the morning and the last to leave at night. In this way he will guard against having a lot of broken ends to contend with and machinery broken by boys running over the room with doff boxes. If the overseer is in the room, or the help expecting him, they will be quiet. The next duty is that of the second hands and section hands, and the overseer should see that they do their duty. It is important that the second hand should be a fairly good spinner, so if the overseer should be off at any time, he could manage the room and keep it in good order.

Every section man should thoroughly understand the machines

which he is to look after, so that he will know at once where and how to fix any part that might break or get out of order. He should always be on the lookout for broke back ends and tight lifting rods. Never allow one to get tight enough to tangle the bobbins. If he will notice a small ring, as we call it, or more yarn collecting at the top of the bobbin, he will find nine times out of ten that there is one or more lifting rods tight, or a separator out of place. This should be looked after at once, as sometimes a few minutes wait will cause a whole frame to tangle.

Each and every one, from the overseer to the section hands, should be kind and gentle to the help, especially to those who will bear good treatment. Of course, they should be studied and treated the way to get results, as we all know that all cannot be treated alike.

In the first place, the spinner should insist on getting good, even roving. See that it is properly laid on the bobbins so that it will not tangle. See that no broken or lost roving sets in the creels as this will cause the roving to break. Keep all roving traverse working freely and never allow one to dwell in one place as this will cause a crease or flute in the leather on the top roll, and cause bad running work. Never make uneven yarn. All rolls should be thoroughly cleaned at least once each day, and never allow lumps and chokes to accumulate under the saddle or at the ends. Never allow rolls to run dry for the want of oil. Clean clear boards twist each day and never allow spinners to leave the clear boards off of the roll longer than it takes to pick rolls, and do other necessary work.

If the work gets to running bad the overseer should go after the trouble at once and show the help that his desire is to have the work run good, and that he is willing to help. This will create an ambition in the help and they will work the harder to keep up. Never complain to the spinner about the work running bad. The overseer should keep the rolls set in accordance with the staple of the cotton, as very often the cause is that the rolls are set too close or too far apart.

Scavenger rolls should be kept running all the time so as to catch the sliver as soon as the thread breaks. If the sliver is allowed to collect on the thread board it will

soon fall off and break more threads or cause lumps or gouts on the ones next to it. The thread guide is something that should not be overlooked. It should be set directly over the tip of the spindle after the spindle is put in the center of the ring so as to prevent any strain on the yarn.

I don't think it is advisable to draft the roving over 10.50 on double roving, regardless of the number or counts you are running. Never draft any more than 10.50. When I have to change my draft gear the first thing I do is to see what the draft will be and if it is too much I get the carder to change the weight of the roving, or the result will be bad running work. Never run a spindle that is in the least crooked as it will cause the bobbin to rise and tangle. This means more waste and a loss to the company. Bolsters not properly adjusted will cause the same trouble. Spinners should not be allowed to go around over the room and talk to their fellow workers. Each one should keep in his own alley and should be taught never to allow their ends to break back, and to watch the band boy and piece up the end as soon as the band is tied on.

Doffing should be done as fast as possible so as to get the frame running as quick as possible. I have taught my doffer boys to hustle when they start, so I have very little trouble with them. Sometimes I have to "jack" some of them up about breaking so many threads. Never allow more than one frame stopped at a time.

Travelers should be changed when they begin to wear enough to make the threads pull tight. Never wait until they wear through as the result will be bad running work.

There is not very much to say about the spooling. The traverse should be set so as to never allow the yarn to bunch up, especially at the ends. The thread guides should be set so as to catch all goods and lumps, but not close enough to scrape the yarn. The winder hands should be taught not to allow long knots and kinks to run on the spools. Each spooler hand should have a certain mark to put on their spool ends and the man who takes down the spools should see that every spool is marked, for in so doing, the bad work can be traced to the one who made it. Warper tenders should be careful about long knots. Machinery should be kept well oiled for it not only saves the

machinery but is a big saving in the coal pile. "P. C. B."

Number Twenty.

In writing what I think to be the best plan of running a spinning room I shall divide the subject as follows:

- 1st. How to get production.
- 2nd. How to get quality.
- 3rd. How to keep down cost.
- 4th. How to keep down waste.
- 5th. How to manage the help.

I have often heard this question answered in these words, "Keep the belt on the tight pulley and the ends up." This is a true statement but there are a large number of things to be considered when you start in to do this. In order to keep the belts on the tight pulley, or in other words, to reduce the number of stops to the minimum, it is necessary to have a well trained set of doffers and then let the overseer see to it that they follow their training. I have found it best to have doffers to doff and piece up their own ends, requiring them to doff and start a frame before the next one is stopped, or at the most not to allow over two frames stopped at the same time to doff. The fixers should be required to go over their frames about once a month and see that all belt shifters are properly set and are tight. I have known serious accidents to happen because a frame was allowed to run with a loose belt shifter. On warp frames the traverses or ring rails should be set so as to leave only about one-half to three-quarters of an inch on the top and bottom of the bobbins. The waste should be kept off of the spindles so as to allow the bobbins to go down evenly on the spindles. If it is found necessary, the bobbins should be reamed out occasionally. The point that I wish to make is, every yard of yarn should be put on a bobbin that can be put on consistent with good work. To keep the ends up it is necessary to have all the spindles set so as to be directly in the center of the ring and all guide wires set so that the point where the thread passes over will be as near over the center of the spindle as it is possible to get it. The bands should be put on in a way that they will give the best results. Personally, I have gotten best results from bands made from about 9 strands of three-hank roving twisted about as hard as a No. 3 hosiery yarn should be twisted, although I have heard

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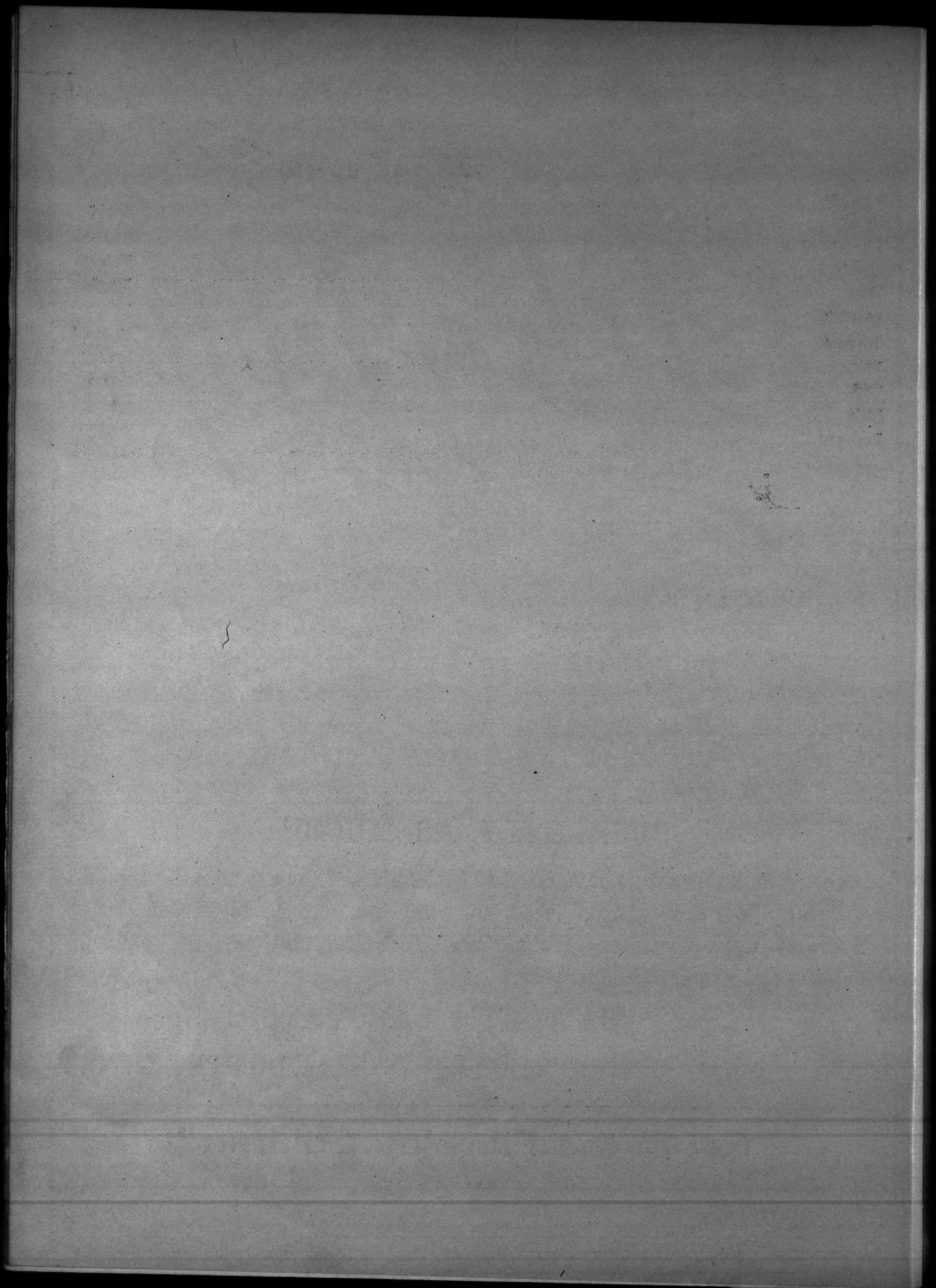
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other good men recommend a band of quite a different construction. I have also gotten best results from tying a band with what is known as the split knot, but in using this knot the hand should not be split so far that it will leave a small portion of the band past behind the knot, without any twist in it. If this is done the band will last only a very short time and it will require two or three times the number of bands and amount of labor to keep them on. The travelers should be changed often enough to prevent them becoming sharp and cutting the thread. The fixers should be required to examine the rolls at regular intervals and see that they are kept in good order and above everything else the rolls and spindles should be oiled often enough to keep them in good running order, but the oil should be put only on the bearings and not on the leather.

How to Get Quality.

All that has been said as to getting production can also be said in regard to quality, and besides, the help should be trained to keep their work clean; avoid making single yarn where they use double roving, and in putting up ends to make a smooth, even splice. The spinners should also be taught to handle the bobbin such a way that they will not tangle them. Where different colors and numbers are being run in the same room, a system of marking with different colors of crayon should be used to prevent the yarn being mixed. Too many safeguards cannot be thrown around this as there is nothing that hurts the quality of a mill's product more than mixed yarn. Of course where there is only one number of yarn being spun from a certain color of roving, the marking with crayon is unnecessary. A hand should not be allowed to piece up one number of yarn with some other number because if it is filling and it gets into the cloth it will cause a defect that will be very noticeable. I was once working in a mill where they were making fancies and they were having considerable trouble with occasional streaks across the cloth. The trouble was finally found to be that one girl was in the habit of piecing up No. 18s with No. 36s of the same color. All hands should be carefully trained to pick up all bobbins as soon as they are dropped for if a bobbin is allowed to lie on the floor it soon gets dirty, and otherwise damaged, and when it is finally picked up it is liable to be thrown in with yarn of a different number unless the boys are very carefully watched.

Filling yarn should receive all the care that is generally given to warp yarn. The bobbins should be filled as full as the shuttles, in which they are to be used, will permit, and the yarn should be wound on the bobbin so as to weave off without leaving bunches in the cloth. Having the cam that manipulates the ring rails turn in the wrong direction will cause filling to bunch off in the cloth, also using a traveler that is too light will cause this trouble. There are some makes of frames that have the ring rails heavier than the weights, such as the Howard & Bullough. This kind of frame will make snarly filling if the point of the cam becomes badly worn.

How to Keep Down Cost.

The best way to keep down cost is to see that the machinery is kept up to the very highest point of efficiency and then see that it is kept

running and running at the proper speed. Spinning room help are very bad about putting their belts only about one-half way on the tight pulley, thus allowing them to lose speed. This is a very costly practice, for it not only causes the frame to lose production, but injures the belt also. If frames are kept clean, well oiled, and properly fixed, it will not require more than the regular amount of help to run them and then if the help is looked after and made to run the machines the cost per pound will be the lowest possible.

How to Keep Down Waste.

There is no waste that is more expensive for a cotton mill to make than what is known as thread waste is often made at the spoolers, due to tangled yarn coming from the spinning, and as the spooling generally comes under the supervision of the spinner, it will not be out of place to say a little along this line. It is a bad idea to allow a spooler hand to cut off a bobbin of yarn, even if it is badly tangled, for my experience has been that when a spooler hand is allowed to cut off a badly tangled bobbin, she does not care how many she gets and will often cut off bobbins that could be saved if she were not allowed to use a knife. Again, if she is required to straighten up and spool all her tangled yarn she will quickly sit up and take notice when a box containing tangled yarn is given to her. A good system is to have the doffers pour up the yarn directly from the spinning frames and when a spooler hand finds tangled yarn she can and will at once notify the overseer or second hand, and it is then an easy matter to trace the frame up and see that it is fixed, otherwise it might run for several days and make several hundred pounds of tangled yarn before it is finally discovered and fixed. When a frame tangles at the top of the bobbin it would usually be reported by the spinner, but she does not watch the bottom of the bobbins so closely and if the work is running fairly well it is easily overlooked.

There are many other ways in which tangled yarn and thread waste can be made and prevented, but space forbids further discussion here.

The management of help has been treated along with the other subjects, therefore I will only add, that to manage help it is only necessary to get them to realize that you are boss, that you mean what you say, and will keep all promises, both as to rewards and punishments. Once they are made to realize this it is only necessary to keep them realizing it.

Number Twenty-One.

In my opinion the subject under discussion is one of the most important connected with the manufacture of yarns. I think the first thing to do is to get production and in order to do this there are several things which have to be watched very closely. The first is to keep the belts on the tight pulleys all the time. The next thing is to keep all spindles running at all times and see that all ends are running. These may seem small things, but in my opinion, the small things are the things to be watched in a spinning room. The management of help is to be taken into consideration in running a spinning room. It is necessary to train the help to keep all the ends and frames running at all

times. We know that the children or younger help are employed in the spinning room and therefore it takes more time and attention to the help to have them realize the importance of keeping the machinery running. This is the first thing in getting production.

The next thing is to keep the frames and spindles in proper condition. To do this it is necessary to have good section men who will be on the lookout for anything that may not be adjusted properly and attend to it immediately, and men who will see that no frames or spindles are standing idle when they ought to be running.

The next point to be watched is the oiling of the frames. If they are kept properly oiled they will not have to stand often. This is especially true of the spindles. Very often a spindle will become dry and stick, causing a loss of time.

It is the duty of the section men to have the frames doffed as quickly as possible. They should not allow more than two frames stopped at a time in doffing on a section, and should see that all of the ends are picked up as soon as the frames are started up after doffing. It is the duty of the section men to be on their sections at starting time and see that all frames are started as soon as possible. Also it is the duty of the section men to require the spinners to report to them all frames or ends which are out of order. As soon as these defects are reported to them they should repair them and put them in operation. The overseer, second hand and section men should keep down all the waste possible, as it means that more yarn will be produced. It is their duty to look out for tangled yarn and fix the frames immediately. They must see that no yarn is cut off of the bobbins and spoolers, as this means more yarn for the company. They should also watch the cost of operating the spinning room very carefully. These are a few of the many things to be watched in getting production. In regard to figuring the changes, I do not think that it is necessary to give them here. It makes little difference, as the drafts have to be made in accordance with the yarn which is being made. There are many other things which could be mentioned in regard to getting production, but lack of space prevents them from being mentioned. The whole matter of getting production can be summed up in the one word "push."

Good Running Work.

The first thing in making good work is to see that the roving comes from the card room in good condition. See that all roving skewers run perfectly free and that all steps are in so there will be no strain on the roving, as this would

the ends come down and sometimes causes roving to break back, with a resultant loss in production and extra work for the spinner. Then see that all roving trumpets are kept cleared, allowing no unnecessary draft. All roving traverses should be working properly at all times, as this is very essential to good running work. See that they traverse the full length of the leather roller. See that all rollers are cleared once a day, so that they will run freely. Keep in a good set of leather rolls at all times. Watch the laps on the leather rollers. See that they are properly made and correctly put in the frame, so that they will not run against the lap. Have the front rollers oiled twice each day and the back rollers oiled at least once a week. Keep the steel rolls oiled and oiled often, say twice each day for the front rollers and once a week for the back rollers. It is a good idea to take the steel rollers out of the frame once or twice a year and scour the flutes. Get all of the dirt out of the flutes, wipe them with clean waste, powder them with whiting, and put a good grease on the bearings of the middle and back rollers. See that there are no loose or crooked joints. If there are any, have them tightened and straightened before putting them back in the frames. Inspect the rollers in general and see if it needs any attention. Put the rollers back in the frame, put the leather rolls back and see that all weights are properly hung. See that none are resting on the board and that none of them are too high. This will give uniform weight on all the rollers. Watch out for worn traverse and lever screws, as they will become locked and not have the proper weight.

Be sure to have the proper twist in the yarn you are spinning. If you have not sufficient twist it will cause bad running work. See that the guide wires are correctly set and in good condition. Sometimes they become worn or rough and cause ends to come down. Have the proper travelers for the yarn you are running and see that they do not get too badly worn before changing. Rings should be in good condition, not rough or broken. The rings should be perfectly level. It is very important to watch the rings closely in a spinning room.

See that all spindles are straight and have good points on them, and that they run perfectly free. Keep good bolsters and bases for the spindles to run in. Keep the spindles well oiled at all times and see that they are kept in the center of the ring, or in other words, plumb. In order to plumb a spindle it is first necessary to get the whole frame perfectly level, to get ring rail level, have the lifting rod

Guessing Blank.

A prize of \$2.00 will be paid to the first subscriber to name the article which wins the first prize in the contest on "Practical and Efficient Spinning." No subscriber will be allowed to make more than two guesses. When you read an article which you think to be of special merit, fill in the blank below and send it to us and you may get the \$2.00.

1913.

I guess that the article signed—.....will win first prize in the contest on "Practical and Efficient Spinning."

(Signed)

Address

working perfectly, get each ring level on the ring rail and to get each spindle in the center of the rings, both at the top and bottom traverses. This is one of the things that helps spinning as much as any one thing which can be done. My idea of plumbing spindles is to keep a man busy at it all the time and try to have each frame plumbed twice a year.

The next thing to watch out for is the bands. See that they are properly tied and have the proper tension, so as to cause no slack yarn. Slack yarn means loss of production and bad running work.

Careful attention should be given to the temperature and humidity of the spinning room. These should be regulated by the number of yarn being spun.

I have never seen a spinning room too clean. The cleaner you keep a room, the better it will run. This refers to the machinery. Then there are the sanitary conditions of the room. Some may think this will have nothing to do in getting production and good running work. If things are kept in a good sanitary condition, it tends to make the help feel better and more apt to do efficient work, and preserves the health of the operatives. The floor and walls should be kept clean and white at all times.

In conclusion, I think that if a spinning room is watched carefully you will get good production and good running work. These points I have mentioned are only a few of the many, many things to be watched in getting results. I have tried in writing this article to mention only the things which come up in a practical way, both in getting production and good running work. I have not mentioned any theory. These things have come under my observation, and if these things are watched closely the work will be turned over to the spooler and weaver in good condition. There are a good many things which could be said in regard to spooling and warping, but lack of space prevents.

Sweeper No. 1.

Number Twenty-Two.

I will try to lay out a week's run as I think a spinning room should be run. The room I have in mind is a 12,000-spindle room on an average number of 18s yarn. First, on Monday morning, have everybody at their place at the starting of the wheel. Have your section men and oilers divided up so each one can have a certain number of frames to start. When the whistle or bell gives the signal, shove the belts on the tight pulleys. A practical man can place his help in three minutes because he knows just what each spinner can do and knows just where to put them. While the spinners are getting their sides straightened up, have your oilers oiling heads, front steel roll stands, and all other fast running parts of the frame. If your spinners have been taught to do certain things at certain times they will, when the time comes, get busy and do them.

They begin cleaning top rolls and just here I will say that the front rolls in mind are shell rolls. By this time the oiler has finished oiling all fast running parts of his frames and is now ready to oil his front rolls as fast as the spinner can clean them. The spinner puts the clear boards back on as soon as possible in order to keep laps off the front rolls. A good oiler will have found time to tie on his bands

before beginning to oil his shell, and right here I want to say that if your oiler is not a good one, you had better let him go as soon as you can fill his place.

Having finished oiling shells by ten or ten-thirty, your oiler will put on all his bands, oil loose pulleys, and unravel a few bands for the afternoon. After the noon hour he will oil all fast running parts of the frames just as he did in the forenoon. Then he will oil spindles, having his frames divided so as not to have too many each week, but divided so as to reach them at least every three weeks. If your speeds are above the standard you should oil the spindles every two weeks. Of course, the oiler has other duties to perform, such as taking out waste, filling fire buckets, cleaning down, etc., but have a time to do those things and do them on time. Oil shells once each week with the frame running. About two drops of oil put up close to the shell on end of arbor is enough as the shell will draw the oil in and will keep sufficient for one week's run. All fast running parts are oiled twice a day. Oiling is a very important part in the spinning room, and a great deal could be written on this subject.

We will now take up the spinner whom we left finishing up her rolls about ten o'clock. After her rolls are done, she has nothing to do but keep all ends running, brush her rails once each hour, wipe out guide boards often enough to keep them clean, wipe out backs about five o'clock in the afternoon, and spend all spare time in her own alley, either sitting down or standing, just as she likes. This finishes up Monday's work.

Tuesday the spinner should clean front rolls soon as convenient in the morning, wipe top roving in the afternoon. On Wednesday, clean all top rolls in the forenoon, wipe out bottom roving in the afternoon. Thursday, clean front rolls in the morning, also steel rolls and back stands, and wipe top roving in the afternoon. Friday, clean top rolls in the forenoon and pick front roll stands (use nothing but a good brass hook for this, and wipe out the bottom roving in the afternoon. Saturday, (stopping at noon) everything must be cleaned. Top and bottom roving must be wiped, ring rails, spindle rails, and in fact all parts of the frame must be cleaned and left in good shape to begin with on the following Monday.

Doffers should clean heads twice each day and rockers once, and keep all bobbins off the floor and top of frames. You should know just how long your frames should run and then have them doffed by the clock. Don't leave this to the doffers as to how long the frames should run, for if you do, you will find that if your doffers are doffing by the piece, they will doff them before they are full, and if working by the day they will let them run too full and cause a lot of tangled yarn. I find it a good plan to make a clock, or as many as you need, one for each set of doffers. Make this clock face on any kind of smooth board, putting hands on it, and just at doff time move the hands around to the time when frames will be full again. By this method the overseer can tell in his rounds just what time each set of doffers will have to start doffing. They will soon get the habit and be at it on time.

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often as possible with an eye that to oilers and then up to section and sees things in his room and not second hand. By so doing, they will every passing automobile or train, know your system of doing things. The best second or section man you and will help you to carry it out to can get is the one you train your- the letter. Fifty per cent of the self, promoting them from doffers section men you hire from other

mills and who claim to know their job, only look for stopping time, pay day, Sunday, and a transportation.

A practical man knows when his roving is right. It should not be twisted too hard, and at the same time must have sufficient strength to draw itself over the creel rods without causing it to weaken. Creel or roving sets should be put in perfectly level and stuck in with good glue, so as to give the roving a free and easy motion. It is a bad idea to run over an eleven draft on double roving and over eight on single roving. Excessive drafts make weak and uneven yarns. I prefer about a ten and a half for double roving and a seven and a half for single roving. Rolls must be set to suit the stock. In my experience, I have found that in nearly every new crop of cotton, it is necessary to make some changes in my rolls to suit the staple.

There are no fixed rules for the little thing called a traveler. It is one of the things which you cannot figure out accurately. To get weight and number to suit certain yarns, a man must know from experience when he has the right traveler. The weight of the traveler, the speed of frame, length of traverse, size of ring, twist of yarns, etc. I have used many different makes of travelers but I find that the flat top travelers give better satisfaction than any other on high speed warp yarns. When the bobbin is full they do not fly off like the old style traveler. Spindles should be plumbed at least every two years, frames lined and leveled and guide wire properly set.

The overseer must be a man of good, sound judgment, with a level head, strictly temperate, and a man who can control his temper. The management of help is the secret of the spinners' success. An overseer should study the disposition of each new hand as he comes in to work, and if he is good at reading faces or characters, he can tell in two or three days just how to approach him, or her, as the case may be. Some of my help I speak too often, to others I speak only when I have to. Some you can be kind to and others you must speak to harshly. However you should let your harshness be only from the lips and not from the heart, and when you have occasion to give one a good jacking up, make it convenient to pass by soon afterwards and have something to say in a friendly way, never bring up the old trouble again. I find it is a good plan when a boy goes wrong to appeal to his honor, telling him that he has been taught better at home, and advise him as you would a boy of your own. Never make a promise you cannot fulfill. It is really better to do more than you promise.

I could write and keep on writing on the management of help but I will stop. An overseer should size his yarns from fresh roving just off the spindles once each day, between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., in order to get the average humidity of the room. Size from warp bobbins about half full to get the best average number and it is a good plan to take ten bobbins at random and size from them about every two or three days. You can get the best average by figuring out a section beam from your warpers once a day.

Milton.

Additional Brief.

(Continued from Page 5)

(A combination of these two classes illustrates 74% of total distribution) 45.23 51.85 38.88

Co-Efficient Comparison (from above)

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or 40.16% reduction of Payne-Al-

Sea Island Cotton.

Reviewing the Sea Island cotton situation at the end of the old season, W. W. Gordon & Co., of Savannah, Ga., called attention to the competition of Egyptian variety known as Sakel or Sakelarides. This particular cotton, says the above authority, "is a trifle shorter than Sea Island, but it is very strong and wiry, and above all it is regular. Heretofore Sea Island has withstood the competition of all other growths because it gave better spinning results. More recently, however, the number of short, weak fibres is far greater in proportion to the weight of the bale."

In Egypt, it is stated, the staple is handled so as to grade the cotton in the seed before ginning. Bales arriving at Alexandria, uncompressed are opened and reclassified for grade and staple and then rebaled so that different lengths are not mixed with the same bale. Similar improvement in the methods of preparing Sea Island for market is urged.

Referring further to the subject from the standpoint of the mills, Messrs. Gordon & Co., say: "The owners of the millions invested in expensive machinery which can only spin long stapled cotton do not wish to be entirely dependent on Egyptian cotton, because the Egyptian crop is notoriously unreliable, not only as regards quantity but particularly as regards quality. The present outlook is one which may well cause them considerable uneasiness, for unless the demand for Sea Island cotton improves before the planting season arrives it seems certain that the acreage devoted to Sea Island Cotton will be radically reduced, if not abandoned."

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, MARCH 6

Spinning Contest.

The contest for the best paper on "Practical and Efficient Spinning" which is now running in this journal has produced some of the best articles that have been written upon this subject.

While a few of the forty-three articles were written by superintendents, most of them were contributed by overseers and second hands and when we consider the limited opportunities for education that these men have had, we wonder at their ability to write articles of such merit.

There are not more than one or two textile school graduates among the contributors and the articles represent a large amount of thought and study by practical men who are ambitious and anxious to rise in their profession. Several of the writers contributed articles to the first contest of this kind, the one on "Cause and Prevention of Uneven Yarn" which our editor ran several years ago and we have taken special note of the improvement as writers which has been made by these men.

The Hand of the Importer.

The man behind the movement for a reduction of the tariff on cotton goods is the importer and in every move that has been made his hand can be traced.

The importer wants the tariff on cotton goods reduced, not for the purpose of giving cheaper goods to the consumer, but for the sole purpose of increasing the business and the profits of the imports.

If he can cause the tariff to be lowered to such a point that American mills are forced to abandon certain lines of goods entirely, those goods must come from abroad and the volume of business for the importer will be increased.

It has been clearly shown in the report of the Tariff Board that it is the cost of distribution and not the tariff that is responsible for the high cost of cotton goods and it is doubtful if reductions of tariff will be of any benefit to the consumer. A simple case of the cost of distribution can be given as follows: A man's ribbed undershirt which sells for 50 cents at a Charlotte retail store, but can be bought in half dozen lots at 37½ cents each from a

Charlotte jobber. We understand that the jobber buys them from the commission merchant for 25 cents each and that the knitting mill receives less than 20 cents net for the garment. The tariff on this shirt would, under the proposed schedule, probably be not more than 3 cents.

Thus, we find 30 cents cost of distribution and 3 cents cost of tariff and if the tariff were taken off entirely the consumer would be able to buy the garment no cheaper.

In spite of such facts, R. M. Miller, Jr., Stuart W. Cramer and Lewis W. Parker, representing the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, decided to yield to public sentiment and offered to the Ways and Means Committee a schedule which was as low as could be put into effect and yet allow the American mills to continue in business. Mr. Parker submitted figures based on Tariff Board samples and gave in detail the amount of tariff which would apply in each case.

The importers, however, were not satisfied and one F. B. Shipley has undertaken to disprove the figures given by Mr. Parker and in doing so did not hesitate to misrepresent the facts and give false information to the Ways and Means Committee.

The reply of Mr. Parker, published in part, on page 3, of this issue is well worth reading as it discloses the methods that are being pursued by the importers.

It might be charitable to say that Mr. Shipley honestly erred in making his analysis of the goods but we know that the importers are well informed upon such matters and that it would be an unusual error for a man to give a yarn number as 140's when it was actually 52's.

There can be no doubt that the figures submitted by Mr. Shipley have caused the Ways and Means Committee to look with some degree of suspicion upon the statements of the committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and we are very glad to learn that the Ways and Means Committee is now having the samples analyzed by disinterested experts.

That the results of the investigators will be to sustain Mr. Parker and discredit Mr. Shipley we have no doubt. The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has laid before Congress a fair and honest statement of facts and has asked for only such protection as is needed and the cotton manufacturers should be given that protection.

The consumer of cotton goods will not be benefitted by the tariff reduction and is only interested in

tariff reduction as a general proposition. The importer is using both money and influence for tariff reduction on cotton goods because it means profits for the importer even if it ruins the textile industry.

The recent work of Mr. Shipley has shown the hand of the importer more clearly than ever before.

Improvement in Indian Cotton.

It is fairly well known that during recent years attempts have been made to improve the cotton grown in India, and in a recent issue of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute some account of the experiments are given. In addition to the work on the improvement of indigenous varieties the Agricultural Department in Madras has made trials with exotic cottons which are thought to be superior to the local kinds. "Cambodia" cotton has proved to be the most successful of the introduced forms, and it is said that on irrigated land it gives four or five times the yield of the dry land indigenous cottons, whilst the quality of the lint is also satisfactory. It is interesting to read of a good Indian cotton. The length of these cottons varied from 0.9 to 1.2 in., but mostly from 1 in. to 1.1. Quite a useful length.

Georgia upland cotton appeared to do well, the cotton being of good quality, although somewhat stained and "leafy." The length of staple was about the same as that quoted. The remarks made in respect to the experiments of introducing American cotton is that it may be possible to grow successfully an American type of cotton on an extensive scale in India.

This appears to be the conclusion arrived at through the various districts, and from particulars published it would appear that so far as the experiments have gone the American acclimatized cottons have proved to be more valuable than the native cotton.

In Burma Egyptian cottons were grown, and the results appear to be fairly satisfactory, especially as regards Mitaffi, which yielded 750 lbs. per acre, and showed on ginning 33 per cent of lint. What is especially encouraging in the report we have before us is the pleasing spirit of optimism that prevades it. Although we do not use a great deal of Indian cotton in this country, the improvement of the staple and quality may create a greater market. Any relief of the American crop is to be encouraged.—Textile Recorder of Manchester, Eng.

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MULES,
LOOMS.

PERSONAL NEWS

G. H. Parker is now second hand in carding at the Unity Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

J. S. Lockwood has resigned as overseer of carding at the St. Paul (N. C.) Mills.

C. T. McElroy has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga., on account of ill health.

Winder P. Monroe is now designer at the Apalache Mills, Arlington, N. C.

E. W. Powell has been promoted from card grinder to second hand in carding at the Jackson Mills, Iva, S. C.

John Gilfillan has resigned as overseer of carding at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Sam Ployer, of East Boston, Mass., is now fixing looms at the Home Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

Oran Tuttle is now section hand in the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

A. E. Massey, overseer of carding at the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills, now has charge of the spinning also.

Ed West, of Van Patton Shoals, S. C., is now machinist at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

J. E. Bray, of Randleman, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Worth Mfg. Co., Worthville, N. C.

J. L. Paschall has returned to his former position as overseer of weaving at the Home Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

T. L. Garriss, of Cooleemee, N. C., has accepted a position at Kannapolis, N. C.

E. A. Murray has resigned as overseer of finishing at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. L. Collins, of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted a position with the Highland Park Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

B. F. O'Neal is now night overseer of carding at the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

T. O. Coble has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Oneida Mills, Burlington, N. C.

J. H. Moore, of Kings Mountain, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Mills.

R. L. Gaddy is now overseer of weaving at the Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

J. F. Cunningham has resigned as superintendent of the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. W. Barrett, of Toccoa, Ga., has accepted a position with the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

T. M. Denning, superintendent of the Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C., was in Philadelphia on business last week.

J. J. Huffstickler has been promoted from overseer of spinning to superintendent of the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

M. L. Taylor, overseer of carding at the Fountain Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C., has been given charge of the spinning also.

Crede Haile has resigned as assistant postmaster at Jonesville, S. C., to accept a position with the Wallace Mills, of the same place.

C. C. Riddle, of Kings Mountain, N. C., is now overseer of carding at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

P. M. Keller, superintendent of the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills, has been on a visit to Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. L. Stephens, of Avondale, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

W. H. Phillips has been transferred from the position of overseer of winding to that of engineer at the Kinston (N. C.) Mills.

W. T. Bell has resigned as designer at the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C., to become assistant to the general manager of the Hampton Mills, Columbia, S. C.

A. B. Callahan has been transferred from paymaster to bookkeeper in the cloth room at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

R. Hearing has resigned his position at the Profile Mills, Jacksonville, Ala., to become electrician at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

R. D. Barnes has resigned as overseer of night carding at the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., and is now located at Morganton, N. C.

P. D. Bullard has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Holt-Williamson Mill, Fayetteville, N. C., to return to his former position as superintendent of the Richmond Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C.

Henry Smith has resigned his position with the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., and accepted a position in Birmingham, Ala.

James Martin has resigned his position at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., to become overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

W. Jenkins has resigned as section hand at the Roanoke Rapids (N. C.) Mills, and is now second hand in carding at the Bellwill Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

Ed Farrell has resigned as overseer of carding at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Kosciusko (Miss.) Mills.

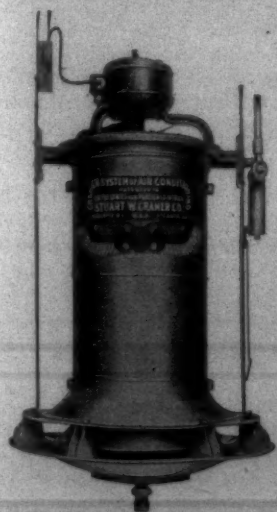
L. F. Holcomb has resigned as overseer of the picker room at the Sherman (Tex.) Mills, and accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Hillsboro (Tex.) Mills.

W. P. Craven has resigned his position with the Worth Mfg. Co., Worthville, N. C., and is now with a machine shop at Greensboro, N. C.

M. T. Sanford has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Holt-Granite Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, Haw River, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Robt. Wilson, Sr., superintendent of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., accompanied by his overseer of weaving, T. W. Tillman, stopped in Charlotte while on their way to New England to visit mills and machine shops.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Graham, N. C.—The Oneida Mills are putting in a Ball warp machine.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Modena Mills have recently begun to operate their machinery both night and day.

Pacolet, S. C.—The Pacolet Mfg. Co. has awarded contract for 30 spinning frames, 6 speeders, 2 spoolers, 2 warpers, etc.

Randleman, N. C.—The Deep River Mills have completed their new power house and are putting in new boilers and a 1700 horse power engine.

Prendergrast, Tenn.—The machinery has been installed in the Prendergrast Cotton Mills and most of it is now in operation.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The location for the new Cabarrus Mill has been staked off in South Kannapolis near the base ball park. It will have 18,800 spindles and 400 looms.

Vernon, Texas.—The chamber of commerce and number of business men of this place are considering plans for the establishment of a cotton mill at Vernon.

Mount Holly, N. C.—The Mount Holly Cotton Mills will replace 2,412 spindles with new spindles. They have awarded the contract for the new machinery.

Summerville, Ga.—The Summer-ville Cotton Mills are operating day and night, running five nights in the week. Ten new cottages have been built to accommodate the night force.

Sargent, Ga.—The Wahoo Manufacturing Co. is installing electric power in its plant and expects to have the work completed in April. The plant will then be operated entirely by electricity.

Rock Hill, S. C.—A contract has been awarded Love & Owens to build an addition to the Hamilton Carhartt Mill to give enlarged facilities for the manufacture of overalls. The work will be started shortly.

Columbus, Ga.—The Eagle & Phoenix Mills have placed orders with the Saco-Lowell Shops for 3,000 spindles and 3 roving frames. They have also purchased 36 Crompton & Knowles automatic looms and 230 Draper looms.

Harriman, Tenn.—The Harriman Hosiery Mills are moving their machinery from the temporary plant on Queen street to their new building near the Southern passenger depot, which has been under construction for six months.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The new mill is getting ready to start up. The machinery is nearly up, and the belts on, and only a few finishing touches to be given to complete the work. Hands are moving in from all quarters and soon the work will begin.

Newton, N. C.—The Rigeview Hosiery Mills, which will occupy the old building erected for a cotton mill several years ago, will be ready for work within a few days. The machinery is being installed and a number of cottages being built for the operatives.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Warioto Cotton Mills have decided to remodel their building and erect a new office. The improvements will represent an expenditure of about \$16,000. Asmus & Norton, architects, of Nashville, have charge of the work.

Anderson, S. C.—Work on the addition to the Conneross Yarn Mill was begun this week. The addition will be 50 by 100 feet, to cost about \$30,000. At present this plant is operating an equipment of 1,200 spindles, etc., on the production of mop yarn, and rope.

Lexington, N. C.—It is rumored that Lexington is to have another big cotton mill in addition to the Erlanger Mill. Negotiations are under way for a large boundary of land on the Southern Railway just south of the city. Other capitalists have been here recently looking over the field with a view of building a knitting mill.

Yorkville, S. C.—The York Cotton Mills property, on the outskirts of Yorkville, was sold from the court house steps last Friday at noon by Col. Joseph G. Wardlaw, receiver, to Mr. J. F. Cannon, of Concord, N. C., for \$160,000, the upset price. Mr. Cannon was the only bidder. The understanding is that the mill is to be owned by Mr. J. F. Cannon and his father, J. W. Cannon, and will be operated by them in connection with the 15 or 20 other mills that they already own or control.

Lexington, S. C.—Sim J. Miller, sheriff of Lexington county, will sell under execution this week in front of the court house, all of the property connected with the Leesville Mattress Factory, formerly operated and owned by E. J. Etheredge, erstwhile president of the Peoples Bank of Leesville, which went to the wall last fall. The property is located within a quarter of a mile of the depot at Leesville, and contains more than two acres of land, the building in which the factory is located, and all of the machinery, etc., necessary to its operation. The sale will also include all bills receivable.

Griffin, Ga.—The Cherokee Mills which were purchased some time ago by the Lowell Machine Shops and the 4th National Bank of Atlanta, have been sold to the Kincaid Mills of this place. About 3,000 spindles and 200 looms will be purchased and added at once and it is reported that it will later be increased to 15,000 spindles.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The Eureka Manufacturing Co. is now making preparations to install a dyeing plant within the near future. Heretofore the yarn made has been sent to Philadelphia to be dyed. The Southern mills are fast adding these dyeing plants in competition with the New England manufacturers. This concern has also purchased a cop machine which will be installed at an early date.

LaGrange, Ga.—The Dixie Cotton Mills have closed a contract for an addition to their plant which will be 135 feet long and 100 feet wide and two stories high. It is expected that the new structure will be finished and the machinery equipment in operation the last of May. About \$125,000 will be expended on the new buildings in which 4,000 ring spindles, 56 twist-ers and preparatory machinery will be installed, thereby adding considerably to the present equipment of the mills.

West Point, Ga.—The Lanett Cotton Mills, a corporation organized under the laws of Alabama, reports the following statement of its condition on Aug. 31, 1912, to the secretary of the commonwealth of Massachusetts:

Assets—Real estate and machinery, \$1,524,000; manufacturing, merchandise, material and stock in process, \$409,122; cash and debts received, \$415,489; investments, \$68,750; insurance premiums, \$6,943; total, \$2,424,304.

Liabilities—Capital stock, \$500,000; accounts payable, \$9,299; reserve for depreciation, \$655,152; profit and loss, \$138,853; floating indebtedness, \$625,000; total, 2,424,304.

Lancaster, S. C.—Several days ago the contract was let for motors with which to equip the mammoth new addition to the Lancaster Cotton Mills. In the spinning room alone there will be 264 motors, each frame having its individual motor. The contract was given the General Electric Company. The contract has also been let for heating and sprinkling the new mill, as well as for machinery of many sorts which will be needed. Many representatives of various companies have been in Lancaster for the past week, closing up deals.

When completed, about July 1, Lancaster will have one of the largest cotton mills in the South.

Hickory, N. C.—The Hickory Over-all Co. will be in active operation by March 10th. The stockholders met last week and elected the following officers: J. D. Elliott, president; J. W. Hartsfield, vice-president; F. A. Henderson, secretary and treasurer. The plant will have a floor space of 85x50 feet. All the machinery will be driven by electric power. The capacity of the plant will be 50 dozen pairs of overalls per day. About thirty-five women will be employed to begin with. Space will be reserved for the ultimate installation of machinery for the manufacture of shirts and trousers.

Anderson, S. C.—The property of the Cox Manufacturing Company is to be again offered for sale at public outcry on the 3d of April. The United States district court at Charleston has just fixed a new upset price for the property, this being \$200,000. The property was offered for sale by J. R. Vandiver, receiver, on the first Monday in February, but no bid was received, and upon motion of counsel in the case, the up-set price was reduced to \$200,000.

Wellington, Sears & Co. brought the action under which the mill property is to be sold, and consented to the order reducing the up-set price. As previously, a certified check for \$10,000 will be required of all bidders. The sale will take place at the county court house door here on Thursday, April 3d. The property consists of a lot of land, mills buildings, machinery, carts, implements, etc.

Since the time set for the first sale, there have been several parties here looking over the mill, some of them prominent mill men, and it may be that some of these have been arranging for a purchase. However, no announcement was made following the inspections by any of them.

There has been a movement on foot here, among local business men looking to the taking over of the property, but whether or not anything definite toward this end has yet not been announced. A great many of the stockholders have expressed a willingness to double their present holdings in the event arrangements were made for a reorganization of the mill here.

The Cox Mill is one of the best equipped in this section of the country, and the general belief is that it can be made to pay, and pay well.

Barber-Colman Office.

The Southern office of the Barber-Colman Co. has been transferred from Atlanta, Ga., to Greenville, S. C. John H. Spencer has succeeded Frank G. North as Southern representative.

Thursday, February 27, 1913.

Stafford Company to Increase Capacity.

The Stafford Company, of Readville, Mass., have decided to largely increase the capacity of their plant. Among their recent orders are 700 looms for the Bei-Vi-Dere Mills, Lexington, N. C., 300 looms for the Caronna Mill, Greenville, S. C., and a repeat order of 300 looms for the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Easton & Burnham Purchase Carpenter Reel Business.

The Easton & Burnham Machine Co. of Pawtucket, R. I., have added to their excellent line of machinery the business of Orville Carpenter who has for many years manufactured the well known Carpenter reels.

The entire business including patterns, good will and stock has been transferred and the same type of reels will continue to be manufactured.

Government Brings Suit Against the Corn Products Refining Co.

Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Company is sought by the federal government in a civil anti-trust suit filed in New York, charging the \$90,000,000 combination with entering conspiracies and contracts to destroy companies in violation of the Sherman law.

It is alleged to have kept the prices of corn products at unreasonably low figures. The Corn Products Refining Company does a very large business with Southern cotton mills.

Textile Students Visit Charlotte.

Six members of the senior class of the Textile Department of the A. & M. College of North Carolina spent last Thursday, Friday and Saturday visiting the cotton mills around Charlotte. They were accompanied by Director Thos. Nelson and B. Moore Parker instructor in carding and spinning. And while in the city visited the following mills: Elizabeth Mill, Hoskins Mill, Fidelity Mfg. Co., Savona Mfg. Co., Charlotte Cordage Co. and Highland Park Mill No. 3.

On Thursday night they were given a dinner by G. Gray Simpson, editor of the Textile Manufacturer; Albert Escott, editor of the Mill News, and David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin.

New Dye.

The Berlin Aniline Works have brought out a new dye belonging to their group of Metachrome colors, and called Metachrome Red G. It is dyed and chromed simultaneously in the manner usual for Met-



Speaking of Guarantees in Humidifier

We were the originators of guaranteed humidity. Couldn't see why you were not entitled to a result. But this platform sometimes adds to the selling price—because we figure the conditions that you nominate. If you don't nominate the same conditions, then naturally you can get a lower price elsewhere.

Here's a case in point. Customer gave job to competitor—36 heads. Has continued to purchase 50 more at so much per to attain the performance we guaranteed.

Our original price was higher—but the final price plus the bother was not.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

achrome colors, with an addition of Metachrome Mordant, but may also be applied like the chrome dyes by dyeing acid and subsequently developing by an after-treatment with bichromate of potash. It can also be dyed on chrom-emordanted wool or together with bichromate of potash in the starting bath. The company claims that besides very good fastness to washing and milling, Metachrome Red G possesses an extraordinary fastness to light, and in its remaining degrees of fastness will meet all requirements made in fast wool dyeing.

General Director of Farbwerke-Hoechst Dead.

The following card has been issued, announcing the death of one of the leading manufacturers of dye-stuffs:

With profound sorrow we announce the death of
Geheimer Regiderungsath
Dr. Gustav von Bruening
General director of the
Farbwerke, vormals Meister Lusiuss & Bruening
Hoechst on the Main, Germany
on Saturday, February eight
One thousand nine hundred and thirteen
Farbwerke-Hoechst Company,
H. A. Metz, President.
New York.

Greenville Men to Study Foreign Mills.

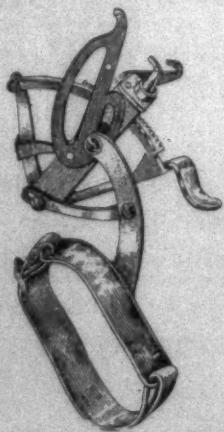
E. F. Woodside, of Greenville, S. C., vice president and secretary of the Woodside Cotton Mills Company and president and treasurer of the Simpsonville Cotton Mills, has been appointed a representative by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina to visit Europe this spring and summer as a member of the American commission, under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress, to obtain first hand data, where it is possible, on cotton mill conditions as to labor, wages, etc., and the methods of manufacturing and marketing yarns, cloth, etc., in the following countries: Italy, Hungary, Russia, the Balkan States, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, France, England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

The commission, which is to sail from New York, April 26, and return about August 1.

E. F. Woodside has also been appointed by the executive committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester, England, as a delegate from the cotton States of America to attend the ninth International Cotton Congress to be held at The Hague, Holland, in June.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—So far as the actual business was concerned in the cotton goods market last week, primary sellers were seasonably active and the various prices continued to be held firmly. Wholesalers and converters were reported looking for goods for delivery within two or three months, but from all accounts, none of them were too successful in their quest. Drills and sheetings of the heavier types were scarce and held well as to price and duck and the coarser grades of colored cottons shared this condition.

The real feature of the week in this end of the jobbing market was the heavy movement of wash fabrics. Practically all grades of these goods were in active request, particularly the better grades and high class novelties did not stay long on the shelves of places where satisfactory goods could be found. Trading in prints and gingham was steady during the week, with no sign of speculation on the part of the buyers. Prices were said to be too high to encourage such buying. The domestic grades moved in a fair way, but buyers were apparently unwilling to contract very far ahead in the face of a probable revision of the tariff.

The market on gray goods, both fine and of the standard style constructions, was more active last week. The interest of the purchasers, however, from both fine and fancy cottons, together with staple goods, was confined in a great measure to spot delivery. They are not operating as far ahead as some manufacturers would like to see. The market, generally, if anything, was firmer last week, due to the increased demand. Sateens were very active during the week and were ordered freely by converters. All the goods which can be produced of certain classes by several mills up to July have been taken by buyers. Naturally the more active demand for sateens had the effect of stiffening the prices on these cloths. There was also a steady distribution of drills, sheeting and twills. Sales to the export trade strengthened the market on sheetings.

In the case of the fine goods division of the market no business of any great proportions for the long future was placed by converters, who are not ordering goods into the fall because they are, in a number of instances, not inclined to view with any pleasure the tactics of buyers, who in spite of the scarcity of a number of finished cloths for spring delivery are not ordering goods ahead, as they should. One of the features of the market on fine and fancy dress cloths was an advance of two cents a yard, on 45-inch plain voiles for spot delivery. There is a great scarcity of the wider classes of these goods, which cannot be replaced by narrower cloths. Cloths which could be had two cents lower two weeks ago, now that

the call has sprung up for the wider fabrics, cannot be purchased in some quarters at any price. Forty-five inch goods mean good business for any mill or converter that has them on hand for spot delivery. The market on fine staple goods of the ordinary class has really shown very little improvement so far as prices are concerned. Of course, where certain constructions or cloths are wanted for quick delivery advances of one-half cent a yard, may have been secured, but when it comes to large contracts for future delivery, prices show but little change. Most of the goods ordered at the moment are spots. There has been a steady demand in evidence for fancy fabrics and mills find that specialty cloths have been their salvation during the last few months.

Further improvement was shown in the Fall River print cloth market last week and the indications point to the expectations of the manufacturers for a brisk business to be realized. The total sales for the week were estimated at between 130,000 and 140,000 pieces, an increase over the previous week of about 25,000 pieces. The sales were largely for spots and the contracts that were placed, cover only about two months.

Buyers are still pursuing the policy of purchasing the goods only actually needed to carry them along. Because of many hurried calls for quick delivery, manufacturers in some cases have been obliged to turn down orders, and the sales would have been materially added to if all the orders had been filled.

Visible Supply of American Cotton.

Feb. 28, 1913	4,135,955
Previous week	4,222,841
This date last year	4,841,350

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Feb. 28.—The following statistics on the movement for the week ending Friday, February 28, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT

	This yr.
Port receipts	129,269
Overland to mills and Canada	25,325
Southern mill takings (estimated)	55,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	16,865

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT

Port receipts	8,345,672
Overland to mills and Canada	769,130
Southern mill takings (estimated)	2,050,000
Stocks at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1:	549,489

Brought into sight thus far for season 11,713,991
4,026 bales added to receipts for the season.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

Collins Tape Drive Twister

Saves 50 Per Cent Power

Over the band drive machine. It positively improves quality and increases production. Cotton manufacturers should investigate. Full particulars upon request. We have been building Twisters 50 years and we know how,—let us save you money.

COLLINS BROS. MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

A. H. WASHBURN, - Southern Agent - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—About 90 per cent of the manufacturers bought yarns during February on the hand to mouth basis, yet the aggregate volume of business for the month was fair and some of the dealers expressed themselves as well satisfied. Others said the new business placed was small. Despite the hand to mouth buying there were some fairly large orders placed. During the month some manufacturers bought from 100,000 to 250,000 pounds of yarn. During last week there were several sales of 25,000 to 50,000 pounds of both weaving and knitting yarn, carded and combed. There is no accumulation of yarns in the market, and deliveries are generally good.

The demand for yarns for light weight underwear was good, with prices ranging from 23 to 24 cents for 24s and 24 to 25 cents for 26s Southern frame spun cones.

Hosiery manufacturers bought quantities of 25,000 to 50,000 pounds. deliveries to start from the middle of March to the first of May. Knitters who insisted on having yarns from certain spinners had to pay the price and take deliveries offered. In some instances where they wanted deliveries to start at once they had to be content with the first or middle of April.

There is not a very general demand for single combed peeler, but in spots there is a demand for a few cases of the finer numbers for splicing. There were a few sales of five thousand to twenty-five thousand pounds of 16 to 22s Eastern mule spun on the basis of 26 1-2 and 27 cents for 10s. Southern frame spun single combed peelers were sold on the basis of 26 cents for 10s.

There was a fair demand for weaving yarn in spots and sales of 5,000 to 30,000 pounds were made, but always the prices for the larger quantities were made at prices lower than the average dealer could meet.

Southern Single Skeins:

4s to 8s	19	1b-19 1-2
10s	20	20 1-2
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	22	22 1-2
16s	23	23 1-2
20s	24	24 1-2
26s	25	25 1-2
30s	26	26 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	19	1-2-20
10s	20	1-2-21
12s	21	1-2-22
14s	22	1-2-23
16s	23	1-2-24
20s	24	1-2-25
24s	25	1-2-26
26s	26	1-2-27
30s	27	1-2-28
40s	28	1-2-29
50s	29	1-2-30
60s	30	1-2-31

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-4 slack	20	1-2
9-4 slack	20	1-2
8-3 hard twist	19	—

Southern Single Warps:

10s	20	1-2
12s	21	—
14s	21	21 1-2
16s	22	—
20s	22	1-2
24s	23	1-2
26s	24	24 1-2
28s	25	—
30s	26	1-2
40s	26	36 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	20	20 1-2
10s	20	1-2-21
12s	21	1-2
14s	23	—
16s	22	1-2-23
20s	23	23 1-2
24s	24	1-2-25
26s	25	25 1-2
30s	27	27 1-2
40s	37	1-2-37 1-2
50s	44	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	20	20 1-2
10s	20	1-2-21 1-2
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	21	—
16s	21	21 1-2
18s	22	1-2-22 1-2
20s	23	—
24s	23	1-2-24
26s	24	24 1-2
30s	25	1-2-26

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25	1-2-26
22s	26	1-2
24s	27	—
26s	27	1-2
30s	28	28 1-3
36s	34	34 1-2
40s	39	—
50s	45	—
60s	49	—

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	1-2-30
24s	30	1-2-31
30s	34	34 1-2
40s	41	—
50s	46	—
60s	57	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31	31 1-2
24s	32	32 1-2
30s	35	—
40s	43	—
50s	47	—
60s	57	—
70s	67	—
80s	75	—

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	...
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	...
Anderson C. M., S. C. pf	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	40	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	75	85
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	...
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	...
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	100	...
New issue	100	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	100	...
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	800	...
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	85	100
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	165	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C. preferred	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition C. Mills, Ga.	210	...
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	...
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga., common	65	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C. preferred	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	...
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Granby C. M., S. C. pf	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	57	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	103
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	...
Inman Mills, S. C. pf	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C. preferred	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens C. Mills, S. C.	120	...
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	145	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	75
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	...
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C. preferred	90	...

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Arlington	141	...
Avon	...	...
Brown, common	115	...
Cabarrus	125	130
Cannon	150	...
Chadwick-Hoskins	90	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, pf	101	...
Cliffside	190	195
Cora	140	...
Efird	115	126
Erwin	130	150
Erwin, preferred	105	...
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	101	...
Gray	127	...
Florence	134	...
Highland Park	186	...
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Loray	10	...
Loray, preferred	90	...
Lowell	181	...
Lumberton	251	...
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	...
Mooresville	142	150
Modena	100	...
Nakomis	200	...
Patterson	120	...
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	155	...
Williamson	125	...
Wiscasset	105	...
Woodlawn	101	...
Olympia Mills, S. C., pf	...	...
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100 & int
Parker Cotton Mills, preferred	60	...
Parker Cotton Mills, common	20	...
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, common	100	...
Oconee Mills, pf	100 & in.	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	104	106
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pf	100 & in.	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C. pf	25	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	...
Spartan Mills, S. C.	111	115
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Union-Buffero Mills, S. C., 1st pf	45	...
Union-Buffero Mills, S. C., 2nd pf	10	...
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pf	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	...
Williamston Mills, S. C.	115	...
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	...
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.	...	...

Personal Items

M. W. Moore has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

S. L. Robinson has accepted position as second hand in spinning at Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

John Cash has resigned as manager of the Limestone Mill Store, Gaffney, S. C.

A. L. Peller is now manager of the store of the Limestone Mill Gaffney, S. C.

H. M. Abernathy, of Mount Holly, N. C., has accepted position of night carder and spinner at Avon Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

T. A. Smith of Modena Mill, Gastonia, N. C., is now second hand in spinning at Flint Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

A. E. Helton of Ice morlee Mills, Monroe, N. C., is night carder and spinner at Armstrong Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

W. L. Stephens has resigned his position at Avondale, Ala., to become overseer of weaving at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

J. H. Pryor has resigned as second hand in spinning at Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C., and is now overhauling spinning at the same mill.

D. M. Withers has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning at Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

J. P. Ladd of Flint Mill, Gastonia has taken a position in machine shop at Clara and Dunn Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Elora Tenn

E. A. Hall has been transferred from superintendent of the Patterson Mfg. Co., China Grove, N. C., to superintendent of the York Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

J. R. Killian has been transferred from superintendent of the York Mills, Yorkville, S. C., to a similar position at the Patterson Mills, China Grove, N. C.

W. E. Biggs has resigned as overseer carding at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

G. A. Lay has resigned as night carder and spinner at Avon Mill, Gastonia, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at Capitola Mfg. Co., Marshall, N. C.

Shot Negro Burglar.

John Cureton, a negro, broke into the home of R. T. McManus, of the Manchester Mills, Rock Hill, S. C. last week, and was shot, but not seriously wounded by McManus. Mrs. McManus discovered the man

"MONARCH" Oak Belt

We have seen belting that worked right, and we know why. We have seen it go wrong, and there has always been a why for that, too. Why belts go wrong is mighty interesting. There are so many reasons. Let us tell you a few belt facts. Send for booklet.

THE BRADFORD BELTING CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Branches: New York Philadelphia Chicago

HIGH GRADE MILL BRUSHES

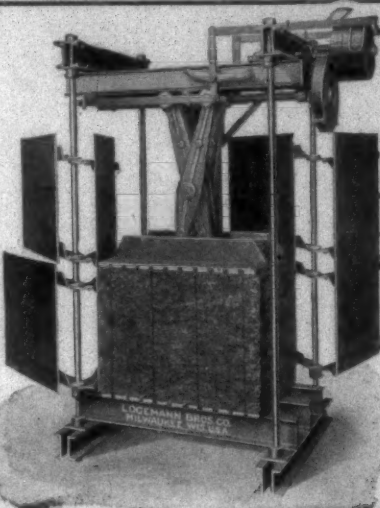


Special Brushes Made to Order

All Kinds of Brushes Repaired

D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

ATLANTA, GA.



Cotton Waste

All Steel Constructed

Baling Presses

Are you still operating an old style, slow, cumbersome baler, which costs two to three times the labor and time that a modern, rapid, power press would? You would not use ancient machinery in your other departments, why not economize in baling? Our improved presses can be installed at a low cost.

Logemann Brothers Co.

303 Oregon St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Southern Representative:

J. H. MAYES, Charlotte, N. C.

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.

W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-Pres

HARRIE L. FALES, Secretary

THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL

Southern Spindle and Flyer Company

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of

COTTON MILL MACHINERY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE OVERHAUL—Pickers, Cards, Drawings, Fly Frames, Spinning Frames, Spoolers, Warpings and Twisters.

WE MANUFACTURE—Steel Rolls, Pressers, Card Room Spindles, Whirl Spindle Steps, Lifting Rods, Collars, Bushings, Top Rolls, Doffer Comb Bars, Cylinder Heads, Etc.

WE REPAIR—Steel Rolls, Card Room Spindles, Flyers, Spinning Spindles, Etc.

WE ALIGN AND LEVEL SHAFTING WITH A KINKEAD OUTFIT

SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW



THIS PREPARATION is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

crawling through a window at midnight last Thursday. She screamed and the negro attempted to escape by the window, but the sash had fallen and he finally escaped through the door. McManus was attracted by the cries of his wife, and wounded the negro as he was fleeing. He was captured the following day.

Mill Operatives Savings.

We are informed that the operatives of the Erwin Cotton Mills at Duke have over \$50,000 in the savings department of the Bank of Harnett at Duke. What has been done by the operatives of this mill can be done by the operatives of other mills. We doubt if there is another cotton mill in the state the operatives of which can make as good showing as this from their wages. This is no doubt partly due to the fact that no time business is done by the Erwin Cotton Mill Co. Operatives are required to pay for the goods when they take them from the store. This is a protection not only to the company but to the operatives as well. Could the operatives buy goods on time they would doubtless take up all their wages just as is done at other mills.—Sanford (N. C.) Express.

Parker Mills Improvements During 1912.

The Parker Mills and villages are being constantly improved. During the past year two up-to-date dye plants have been built at Granby and Victor. Greer has been more than doubled by the addition of 15,000 spindles and corresponding looms and other machinery. Wylie has been changed from a yarn to a cloth mill by the building of a weave shed, equipped with 640 automatic looms with dobby attachments. This plant has also a new fifty thousand gallon fire tank and is commencing to do extensive drainage. Wallace has had an up-to-date cooling water system added. Olympia has had a large number of its looms provided with dobby heads. Seneca has added a new fifty thousand gallon fire tank and new boilers. Monaghan has built a large new cloth room and added a large number of wide looms for making counter-panes.

During the past year the Parker Co. has built or contracted for building more than a hundred operatives' houses distributed in its various villages and in addition has spent over \$15,000.00 in repairing and remodeling its villages.—The Pacomico.

Cordelia's Request.

Little Cordelia's grandmother had an old-fashion way of measuring a yard by holding one end of the goods to her nose and then stretching the piece at arm's length. One day Cordelia found a bit of ribbon. Carrying it to her grandmother, she gravely requested:

"Grandma, smell this and see how long it is."—Ex.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

Wet twister, 160 spindles.

3½ inch ring

Creel for 4-ply or 5-ply z

7 inch lift.

State general condition and price per spindle. Address No. 1021, care The Southern Textile Bulletin.

Spinner Wanted.

Want an overseer of spinning for 5,000 spindles. Pay \$2.50. Must also be experienced on Foster winders. Must be steady, sober and good manager of help. No section hands or hand boys need apply. Address No. 1025 care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Roving Cans Wanted

Want 100 or more ten-inch roving cans.

Address Box 187,
Wilmington, N. C.

Operatives Wanted.

New mill just been put in operation. Healthy location and good running work. Want carding and spinning room help.

P. M. Keller, Supt.,
Prendergast Cotton Mills,
Prendergast, Tenn..

Wanted---Quiller Operators

Experienced on Whitin Long Chain Quillers.

CAN MAKE \$14.00 TO \$16.00 PER WEEK.

We will pay your transportation. Write:

ABERFOYLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
CHESTER, PA.

references as to ability and character. Address No. 305.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been employed as carder in some of the largest mills in the South and given satisfaction but wish position as superintendent. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 306.

WANT position as superintendent. Five years experience as overseer, 2 years as superintendent. Experienced on both colored and white goods. Married. Good references. Address No. 307.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am married man. Sober and am now employed. Have a textile diploma and can furnish best of references. Can come at once. Address No. 308.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy, white and colored goods. Now employed, but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 309.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill at not less than \$1,500. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references from present and former employers. Address No. 310.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 311.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, on plain, fancy or colored goods. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 312.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on both Draper and plain looms, but prefer Draper room. Have had experience on sheetings, drills and sateens. Have finished a correspondence course on warp preparation and plain weaving. Am good manager of help. Address No. 313.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning, at not less than \$4.00. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 314.

WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consider nothing less than \$2.25 per day. Good references. Address No. 315.

WANT position as overseer of carding or good second hand job. Am a textile graduate and a first-class cotton grader with several years' experience. Good references. Address No. 316.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Long experience and best of references. Address No. 317.

PATENTS

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Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed
30 Years Active Service

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Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Good references. Address No. 318.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or overseer of weaving on plains and fancies. Prefer room containing Draper looms. Now employed, but wish to change on account of local conditions. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 319.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. Married. 4 years' experience as overseer and 13 years in mill. Have taken textile course. Good reference from present and past employers. Strictly temperate. Know how to get production at reasonable cost. Address No. 320.

WANT position as overseer carding at \$4.00 per day in Alabama or Georgia. Long experience. Best references. Address No. 321.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent of cloth or yarn mill, or would travel for good concern. Long experience and best references as to character and ability. Address No. 322.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 23 years experience. Have run large rooms in S. C. Age 45. Good references. Prefer room with Draper looms. Address No. 323.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 25 years experience and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Can change on short notice. Address No. 324.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Experienced on almost all classes of work, both white and colored. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 325.

WANT position as cloth room overseer at not less than \$2.50. Married and have family of mill help. 12 years experience on sheetings, drills, sateens and fancies. Good references. Address No. 326.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Seven years experience as overseer on both white and colored, 10's to 60's. Married. Experienced on combers. Good references. Address No. 327.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from last page)

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Two years as superintendent. Seven years as overseer of weaving. Married. Experienced on plain and fancy and colored goods. Address No. 328.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years experience as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 329.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 25. Strictly sober. Good habits. Experienced on both white and colored carding. Good references. Address No. 330.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder in large mill. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Have had long experience. Married. Age 37. Good references. Address No. 331.

WANT position as superintendent or will take carding and spinning in large mill. Can change on short notice. Good references. Both as to character and ability. Address No. 332.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Have had 20 years experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 333.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large mill. Experienced both as second hand and overseer on from 4's to 50's yarns. Age 26. References furnished if desired. Address No. 334.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, beaming, warping, drawing and twisting in department on plain or pattern work. Am now employed and will only change for better pay. Also understand pattern work on short chain. Address No. 335.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine, white and colored. Address No. 336.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 30. 15 years experience in carding and now assistant overseer in large mill. Held present position for four years. Address 337.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 29. 18 years experience in spinning room. 7 years as second hand. Held present position for 4 years. Good references. Address No. 338.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and handled large mills. Now employed, but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 339.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of medium or large

size mill. Fully qualified by experience and education for such position. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 340.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have 14 years experience. Married. Can furnish good recommendations and change on short notice. Address No. 341.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed in that capacity at large mill but prefer to change location. Excellent references. Address No. 342.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed on \$4.00 job and giving satisfaction but wish to change on account of health of family. Present employers as reference. Address No. 343.

WANT position as overseer of carding in yarn mill. Prefer a Georgia mill. Age 43. Have been 20 years in card room. Am the right man. Address 344.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill on either yarn. Age 47. Married. Now employed as superintendent of large mill but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 345.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now carder and spinner in 10,000 spindle mill, but want better position. Practical experience and also technical knowledge. Address No. 346.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years shop and repair experience. 4 years cotton mill master mechanic. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 347.

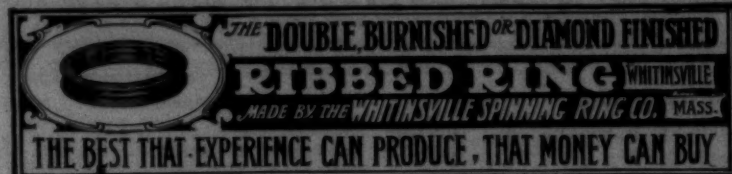
WANT position as overseer of spinning. 11 years experience as overseer on from 20's to 100's. Also experience on twisting and winding. Good references. Address No. 348.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 349.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am especially experienced on colored goods and finishing. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 350.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as both overseer and superintendent and am well educated. Can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 351.

WANT position as superintendent. Married. Strictly sober. Been with present company 15 years. Superintendent 9 years. Reason for change, better salary. Can change on 30 days' notice. Good references. Address No. 352.



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WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 353.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years experience and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 354.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or of spinning and twisting. 18 years experience. 8 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wanting to change. Married. Age 33. Best of references. Address No. 355.

WANT position as superintendent of white or colored goods mill on long or short chain or raw stock dyeing. Would take position of overseer of large weave room at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day. Address No. 356.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. 18 years experience. Good manager. Hustler for quantity and quality at low cost. Married. Sober. Best of references. Address No. 357.

Alright in Their Place.

Edith and Flora were spending their summer vacation in the country.

"Do you know," said Edith, "that young farmer tried to kiss me. He told me that he had never kissed a girl before."

"What did you tell him?" asked Flora.

"Why," replied Edith, "I told him I was not an agricultural experiment station."—Ex.

The Wrong End.

A prosperous farmer has gained the reputation of being the stingiest man in his town, and consequently is not a general favorite with his neighbors. He owns an old horse which, to put it mildly, is very thin. As if to make up for the lack of flesh on its body, however, the animal has a head many times too large for it. Last week, for instance, he went to the expense of a new collar for the animal. A very few minutes after the delivery he was back at the saddler's with the collar.

"Don't you know nothing?" he blurted out. "Yop've made it too small. I can't get it over his head!" "Over his head!" reiterated the saddler, "Man alive, it wasn't made to go over his head! Back him into it!"—Ex.

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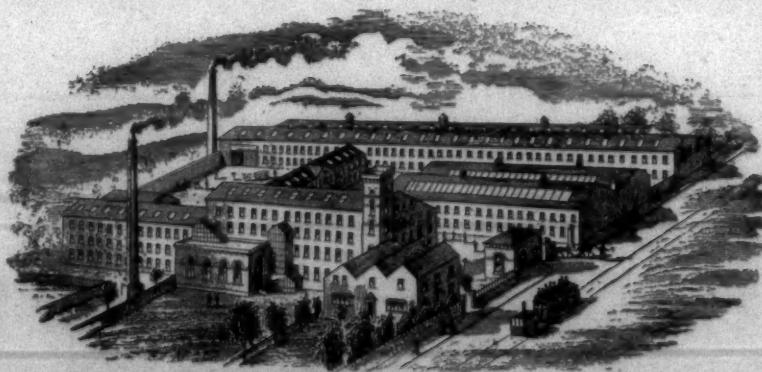
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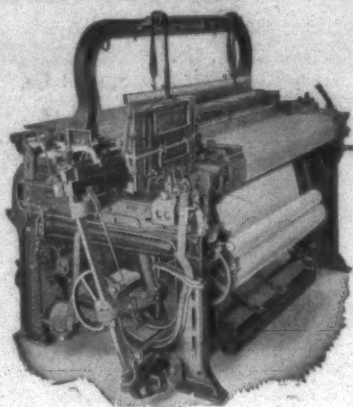
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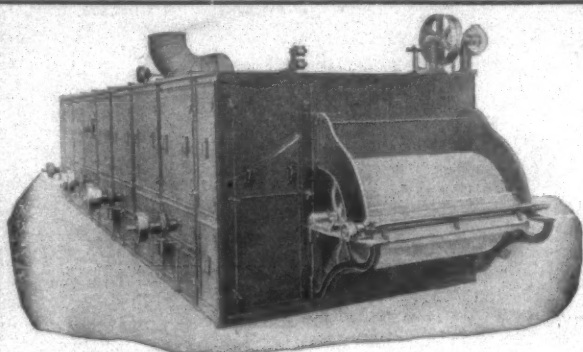
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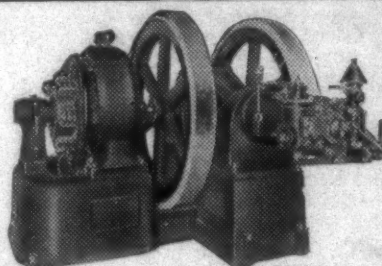
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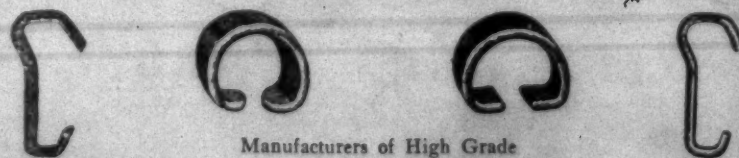
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